



Bioactive steroidal saponins from *Agave offoyana* flowers



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ABSTRACT

Bioguided studies of flowers of *Agave offoyana* allowed the isolation of five steroidal saponins never described previously, Magueyosides A–E (**1**–**5**), along with six known steroidal saponins (**6**–**11**). The structures of compounds were determined as (25R)-spirost-5-en-2 α ,3 β -diol-12-one 3-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside} (**1**), (25R)-spirost-5-en-2 α ,3 β -diol-12-one 3-O- $\{\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside} (**2**), (25R)-spirost-5-en-2 α ,3 β ,12 β -triol 3-O- $\{\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside} (**3**), (25R)-5 α -spirostan-2 α ,3 β -diol-12-one 3-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside} (**4**), and (25R)-5 α -spirostan-2 α ,3 β -diol-9(11)-en-12-one 3-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O- $\{\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside} (**5**), by comprehensive spectroscopic analysis, including one- and two-dimensional NMR techniques, mass spectrometry and chemical methods. The bioactivities of the isolated compounds on the standard target species *Lactuca sativa* were evaluated. A dose-dependent phytotoxicity and low dose stimulation were observed.

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1. Introduction

The Agavaceae family includes more than 480 species that occur natively in America, which are distributed among United States, Central America and Antilles, with larger diversification in Mexico. Those plants are present in Cuba with several genera, in the case of *Agave* genus, with around 16 species with an even distribution throughout Cuba, which are popularly known as “Maguey”. One of them is *Agave offoyana*, which grows as endemic plant in the central region (Álvarez de Zayas, 1996).

Many species from *Agave* genus have been extensively investigated in chemical constituents, such as *A. ghiesbreghtii* (Blunden et al., 1974), *A. cantala* (Varshney et al., 1981, 1982; Sharma and Sati, 1982; Pant et al., 1986; Sati et al., 1985, 1987; Jain, 1987; Uniyal et al., 1990, 1991a,b), *A. sisalana* (Blunden et al., 1986; Ding et al., 1989, 1993; Zou et al., 2006; Chen et al., 2009, 2011), *A. utahensis* (Yokosuka and Mimaki, 2007, 2009), *A. shrevei* (Pereira da Silva et al., 2006a), *A. americana* (Jin et al., 2002a,b, 2003b, 2004; Jin and Yang, 2003a; Yokosuka et al., 2000; Tinto et al., 2005), *A. fourcroydes* (Ohtsuki et al., 2004), *A. attenuata* Salm-Dyck

(Paz Mendes et al., 2004; Pereira da Silva et al., 2002), *A. macroacantha* Zucc (Eskander et al., 2010), *A. diciptens* Baker (Abdel Gawad et al., 1999), *A. brittoniana* Trel. Spp *Brachypus* (Macías et al., 2007, 2010), *A. barbadensis* (Tinto et al., 2005) and *A. tequilana* Weber (Morales Serna et al., 2010). However, phytochemical studies of *A. offoyana* have not been reported so far.

The main secondary metabolites isolated from leaves, roots and flowers are steroidal saponins, to which various biological properties (Sparg et al., 2004), such as hemolytic (Paz Mendes et al., 2004; Pereira da Silva et al., 2006b), molluscicide (Pant et al., 1986; Abdel Gawad et al., 1999), anti-inflammatory (Pereira da Silva et al., 2002), antifungal (Yang et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2008), anti-bacterial (Killeen et al., 1998; Qin et al., 2012), antiplatelet aggregation (Li et al., 2010; Kang et al., 2012) and cytotoxic (Itabashi et al., 2000; Yokosuka and Mimaki, 2009; Ohtsuki et al., 2004; Mimaki et al., 1998, 2000) have been attributed. However, few studies reporting phytotoxicity of these metabolites have been described, concerning usually the triterpenoid saponins.

A bioguided isolation of the phytotoxic constituents of flowers of *A. offoyana* was performed. The isolation and structural elucidation of five steroidal saponins, named Magueyosides A–E (**1**–**5**), along with six known steroidal saponins, YS-IX (**6**) (Nakano et al., 1991), Agabrittonoside A (**7**) (Macías et al., 2007), Karatavioside

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A (**8**) (Vollermer et al., 1978), 3-O-[β -D-glucopyranosyl]-6-O-[β -D-glucopyranosyl] chlorogenin (**9**) (Sharma and Sati, 1982), Hecogenin 3-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside] (**10**) (Mimaki et al., 2000) and Hecogenin 3-O-[β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside] (**11**) (Mimaki et al., 1995) is presented in this work.

This is the first time that Agabrittonoside A as a pure compound is obtained; its optical rotation and HRMSFAB are described. Phytotoxic activity of the isolated compounds against *Lactuca sativa* L. was evaluated.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Characterization of the compounds

Dried flowers of *A. offoyana* were extracted exhaustively with EtOH–H₂O (7:3). This extract was partitioned (*n*-BuOH–water), and the *n*-BuOH-soluble portion was subjected to a bioassay-guided fractionation by VLC using RP-18 as stationary phase to give five fractions. Obtained extracts and fractions were assayed on etiolated wheat coleoptiles (Macías et al., 2000) at 800, 400, 200 ppm (Fig. 1). A high inhibitory activity of the extracts was observed, which after its fractionation appeared in D and E fractions.

These fractions (D and E) were selected for the phytotoxic evaluation (Fig. 2). The concentrations tested were identical to those for the previous bioassay. Standard target species (STS) were *L. sativa* L. (lettuce), *Lycopersicon esculentum* Will. (tomato), *Lepidium sativum* L. (cress), and *Allium cepa* L. (onion). The tested fractions did not cause significant effects on the germination of the evaluated seeds, unlike root growth of the seeds, which was highly inhibited. Higher than 60% of inhibitory effect on roots growth of *L. sativa*, *L. sativum* and *A. cepa*, at 800 ppm of fraction D was shown. These activity values were greater than those of the herbicide Logran® on lettuce and cress. The shoots growth was slightly affected, only a 40% of inhibition on *L. sativa*, *L. sativum* and *A. cepa* for the higher concentration of fraction D was observed as the best result.

After multiple separation processes by normal and reverse phase medium-pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) and HPLC of D and E fractions, eleven saponins **1–11** were obtained (Fig. 3). Their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectroscopy data using ¹H and ¹³C NMR, 2D (HSQC, HMBC, DQF-COSY, TOCSY, ROESY, HSQC-TOCSY), selective excitation 1D-ROESY and 1D-TOCSY acquired “in array” experiments, as well as HRFABMS and acid hydrolysis.

Compound **1** (Magueyoside A), a white amorphous solid, exhibited in the HR-FAB-MS (positive ion mode) a quasi-molecular ion

peak at *m/z* 1217.5201 [M+Na]⁺ (calcd. 1217.5203), which was consistent with the molecular formula of C₅₅H₈₆O₂₈. NMR data of compound **1** (Tables 1 and 2) showed similar characteristics as those in Agabrittonoside A (**7**), a previously described saponin from the same genus (Macías et al., 2007), which was also isolated in this work in pure form. ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts of sugars portion showed a great similitude with those reported for compound **7**, as well as in the connectivity between sugar units determined by HMBC and ROESY correlations between linkage points. This suggested the same sugar chain. Absolute configurations of sugar units were determined using the method reported by Tanaka et al., 2007 with slight modification. Compound **1** was hydrolyzed and converted into the thiazolizine derivatives to arylthiocarbamate using L-cystein methyl ester and *o*-tolylisothiocyanate. Then, the reaction mixture was directly analyzed by C-18 HPLC and the retentions time (*Rt*) were compared with values obtained for derivatives of each D- or L- authentic sugars. The peaks at 12.59, 14.63 and 17.60 min coincided with derivative of D-galactose, D-glucose and D-xylose (*Rt* of D-galactose: 12.63, *Rt* of D-glucose: 14.57, *Rt* of D-xylose: 17.69), respectively.

On the other hand, significant differences in the NMR data of C and D rings for the aglycone moieties were observed. A signal at δ 212.4 in the ¹³C NMR spectrum suggested the presence of a carbonyl group, which showed HMBC correlations with protons at δ 2.52 and 2.37 (2H-11), 2.77 (H-17) and 1.06 (H-18), consistent with its location in C-12. This was confirmed by the analysis of the coupling constants of 2H-11 signals; δ 2.52 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 12.7 Hz) and δ 2.37 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 5.8 Hz), which shown only one vicinal coupling (³*J*) with H-9.

Finally, the correlations in 2D-ROESY were studied and the aglycone of **1** was elucidated as (25R)-spirost-5-en-2 α ,3 β -diol-12-one, which has been reported previously as Kammogenin (Marker et al., 1943).

The connection between sugars chain and aglycone was established to be at C-3, by means of HMBC cross-peaks between H-1_{gal} (δ 4.89) and C-3 (δ 84.2) of Kammogenin, as well as between H-3 (δ 3.78) of Kammogenin and C-1_{gal} (δ 103.2). This was confirmed by a NOE correlation of H-1_{gal} with H-3 of the aglycone. Therefore, the structure of **1** was established as Kammogenin-3-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside]. This compound has not been previously described and we propose its name as Magueyoside A.

Compound **2** (Magueyoside B) was isolated as a white amorphous solid, with molecular formula C₅₀H₇₈O₂₄ deduced by HR-FAB-MS, which showed in the positive mode a quasi-molecular ion peak at *m/z* 1085.4830 [M+Na]⁺, calculated for C₅₀H₇₈O₂₄Na, 1085.4781. ¹³C and ¹H NMR characteristics of the aglycone of compound **2** (Table 1) were similar to those of compound **1**. However, differences in sugars portion were observed. The ¹H NMR spectrum showed only four signals of anomeric protons at δ 4.89, 5.18, 5.56 and 5.22, which showed HSQC correlations with δ 103.2, 104.6, 104.7 and 104.9 respectively. Differences of chemical shifts between compounds **1** and **2**, mainly for the second glucose unit (Glc'), were observed (Table 2). The signal of C-3_{Glc'} in compound **2** was assigned at δ 78.0, while this in compound **1** is at δ 87.0, which suggest the lack of a glycosidic bond in this carbon of compound **2**. Therefore, the same sugars chain of compound **1**, but without a xylose unit was suggested. The absolute configurations of sugar units were determined in the same way employed in compound **1**. The peaks at 12.59, 14.63 and 17.60 min coincided with derivatives of D-galactose, D-glucose and D-xylose (*Rt* of D-galactose: 12.63, *Rt* of D-glucose: 14.57, *Rt* of D-xylose: 17.69), respectively. Thus, the compound **2** was elucidated as Kammogenin-3-O-[β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-O-[β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)]-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-O- β -D-galactopyranoside]. This compound

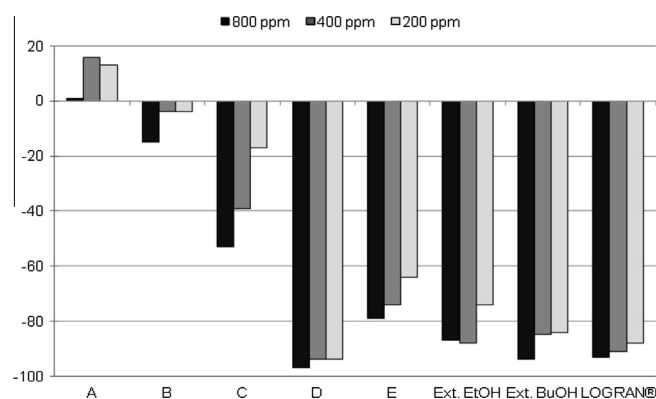


Fig. 1. Effect of extracts and fractions of *Agave offoyana* flowers on the etiolated wheat coleoptile elongation. Values are expressed as percentage from the control.

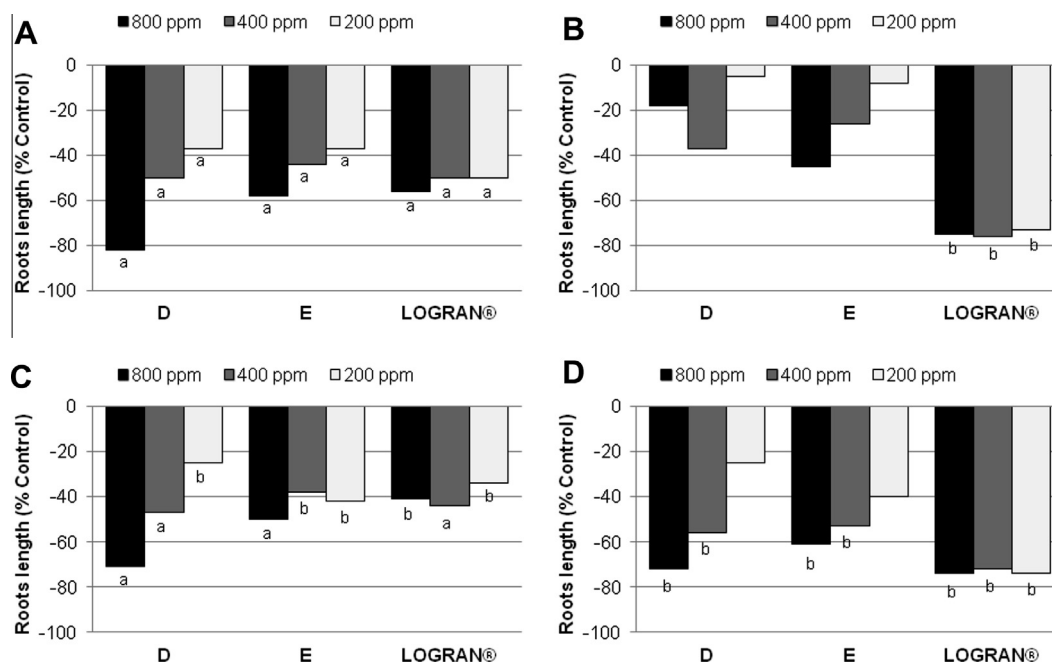


Fig. 2. Effects of D and E fractions on roots growth of standard target species: (A) *Lactuca sativa*; (B) *Lycopersicum esculentum*; (C) *Lepidium sativum*; (D), *Allium cepa*. Values are expressed as percentage from the control and are not significantly different with $P > 0.05$ for the Welch's test. ^aValues significantly different with $P < 0.01$. ^bValues significantly different with $0.01 < P < 0.05$.

has not been previously described and represents a new natural steroidal saponin with proposed name as Magueyoside B.

Compound **3** (Magueyoside C) was isolated as a white amorphous solid; the molecular formula was determined as $C_{50}H_{80}O_{24}$ (HR-FAB-MS: m/z 1087.4919 $[M+Na]^+$, calculated for $C_{50}H_{80}O_{24}Na$, 1087.4937). This indicated two mass units more than compound **2**. Its characteristics in ^{13}C and 1H NMR spectra for the sugars portion (Table 2) were in agreement with those of **2**, and the exhaustive studies of HMBC and 1D-ROESY spectra confirmed the same connectivity. The absolute configuration of all sugars were determined as D, by means of the same method described above. However, some differences of the resonance signals in the C and D rings of the aglycones of **3** and **2** were observed (Table 1), as for example the absence of the carbonyl group signal corresponding to C-12 in ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **3**. Nevertheless, the HSQC spectrum showed the presence of methine group by the cross peak between a signal at δ_H 3.52 and δ_C 78.8. These signals were assigned as H-12 and C-12 respectively, due to the HMBC correlations of δ_C 78.8 with methyl-18 (δ 1.06) and the signals at δ 1.67 and δ 1.93 (2H-11). So, the presence of a hydroxyl group at C-12 of the aglycone of **3** was suggested. The values of coupling constants of H-12, δ 3.52 dd (11.1, 4.7 Hz), were consistent with the vicinal coupling $^3J_{ax-ax}$ and $^3J_{ax-eq}$, which displayed an equatorial position for hydroxyl group in C-12.

The correlations in 2D-ROESY for the aglycone of **3** were finally studied (Fig. 4). Cross peaks of H-12 (δ 3.52) with H-11_{eq} (δ 1.93), H-14 (δ 1.07), H-9 (δ 1.10) and H-17 (δ 2.15) confirmed an axial disposition of H-12 due to that all of them are located to the "α" plane. Furthermore, signal of methyl-19 (δ 0.95) showed correlations with the protons at δ 4.00 (H-2), 2.51 (H_{ax}-4), 2.29 (H_{eq}-1), 1.51 (H-8) and 1.67 (H_{ax}-11), the latter two were commons for methyl-18, which indicated a "trans" junction of A and B rings, as well as "β" orientation for both methyl groups. Also, the relative configurations of other important chiral carbons in the aglycone were established. Shown correlations between methyl-21 (δ 1.41) and the protons at δ 2.15 (H-17) and δ 4.60 (H-16), allowed determine a "α" orientation for this methyl group, which is verified by

the H-20 (δ 2.16) and methyl-18 (δ 1.06) cross peak. This, enables establish the typical "cis" junction between D and E rings and the "S" configuration for C-20. Similarly, the ketal carbon C-22 was determined as "R", due to the ROESY correlation between H_{ax}-26 (δ 3.52) and H-16 (δ 4.60), as well as between H-20 (δ 2.16) and H₂-23 (δ 1.68, 1.71). Other correlations, such as H_{ax}-7/H-9, H_{ax}-7/H-14 and H-14/H-16, allowed complete the relative stereochemistry of aglycone of **3** with the usual B/C "trans" and C/D "trans" junctions.

Thus, the aglycone of **3** was elucidated as (25R)-spirost-5-en-2α,3β,12β-triol and is reported here for first time as a natural steroid. Finally, the structure of **3** was established as (25R)-spirost-5-en-2α,3β,12β-triol 3-O-[(β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-O-[(β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1→3))-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-O-β-D-galactopyranoside)]. This compound has not been described before and its name was proposed as Magueyoside C.

Compound **4** (Magueyoside D), was a white amorphous solid, with a molecular formula $C_{55}H_{88}O_{28}$ (HR-FAB-MS: m/z 1219.5406 $[M+Na]^+$, calculated for $C_{55}H_{88}O_{28}Na$, 1219.5360). Its 1H and ^{13}C NMR data (Tables 1 and 2) were in good agreement with those previously described for YS-IX (**6**) (Nakano et al., 1991), but with variations in the sugars chain. The same chain showed by Magueyoside A (**1**) and Agabrittonoside A (**7**), with five monosaccharide moieties, was determined to be also in compound **4**. After acid hydrolysis all of sugar units were identified as D. Consequently, the structure of compound **4** was established as Manogenin-3-O-[(β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1→3)-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-O-[(β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1→3))-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-O-β-D-galactopyranoside)], which has not been described before and the proposed name is Magueyoside D.

Compound **5** (Magueyoside E) was a white amorphous solid, with the same molecular formula ($C_{55}H_{86}O_{28}$, HR-FAB-MS: m/z 1217.5211 $[M+Na]^+$, calculated for $C_{55}H_{86}O_{28}Na$, 1217.5203) as compound **1**. The NMR features of the sugars portions (Table 2) were similar of those of compound **1**, indicating the same sugars chain. The D series of all sugar moieties was determined in the same way described above. However, important differences in

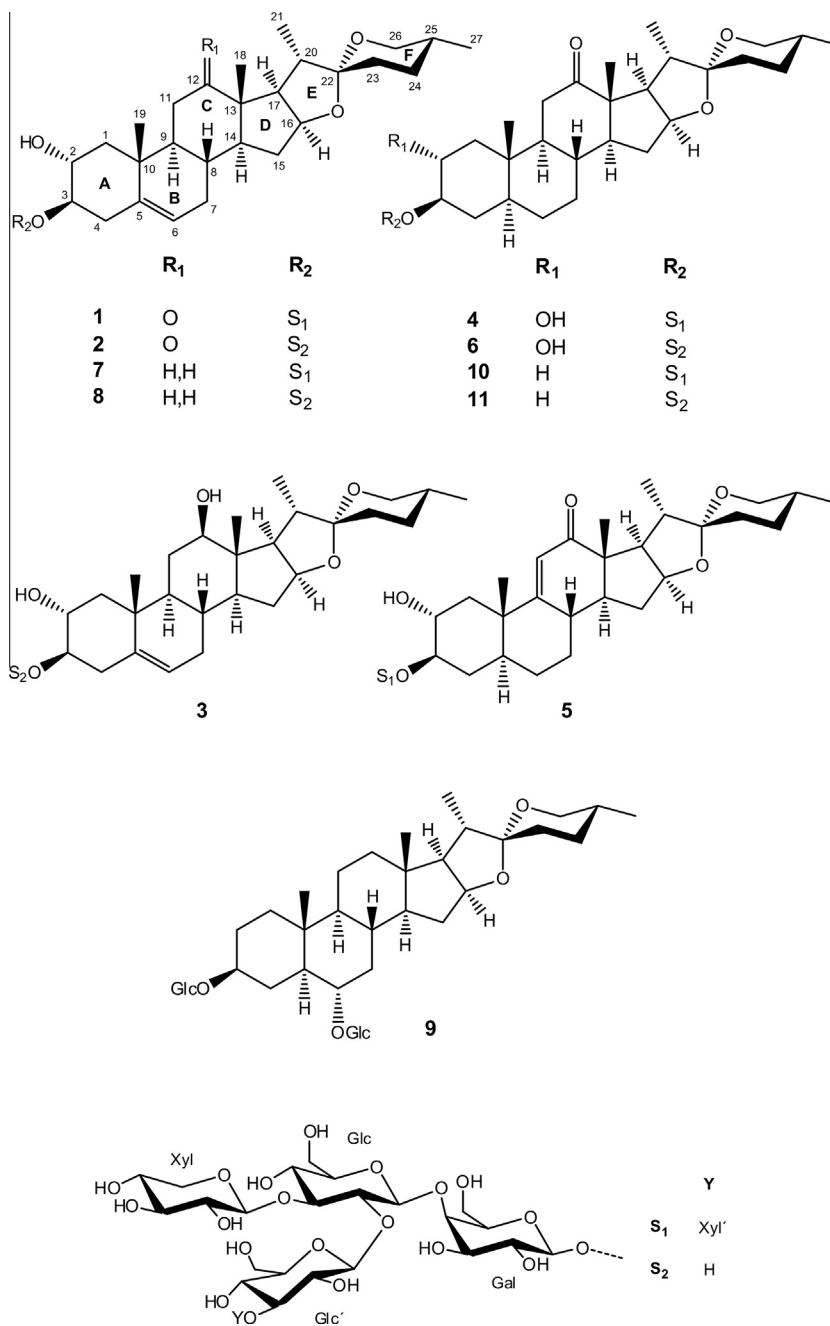


Fig. 3. Chemical structures of saponins 1–11, isolated from flowers of *A. offoyana*.

their aglycones, especially into the A–C rings were detected. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **5** (Table 1) showed a resonance signal of the carbonyl group at δ 204.2, which is shifted to higher field than that of **1**. As in compounds **1**, **2** and **4**, this was assigned in C-12 by means of HMBC correlations through three bonds with methyl group at C-18 (δ 0.97) and H-17 (δ 2.61). Moreover, the double bond was found between C-9 and C-11 instead of between C-5 and C-6, due to the HMBC cross-peaks of proton at δ 5.93 with C-8 (δ 36.1), C-10 (δ 40.5) and C-13 (δ 51.3). Thus, the occurrence of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl group was suggested and the structure of the aglycone moiety of **5** was established to be 9-dehydromanogenin. Finally, the structure of **5** was elucidated as 9-dehydromanogenin-3-*O*-(β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-*O*-(β -D-xylopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3))-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 4)-*O*- β -D-galactopyranoside). This com-

pound has not been described before and the proposed name is Magueyoside E.

2.2. Bioactivity

There is low number of precedents of phytotoxicity studies of saponins. Mainly oleanane saponins are assayed (Waller et al., 1996; Oleszek, 1993; Tsurumi and Tsujino, 1995; Hernández Carlos et al., 2011; Scognamiglio et al., 2012).

Looking for the physiological role of steroids in the higher plants, some authors used steroidal saponins, such as digitonin (Vendrig, 1964) or diosgenin derivatives (Helmkamp and Bornner, 1953) finding a growth promotion on avena section tests or embryos of mature pea seeds.

Table 1
¹³C and ¹H NMR data (J in Hz) of the aglycone moieties of compounds **1–5** (pyridine-d₅, 600 MHz).^a

	Magueyoside A (1)		Magueyoside B (2)		Magueyoside C (3)		Magueyoside D (4)		Magueyoside E (5)	
	δ _C	δ _H	δ _C	δ _H	δ _C	δ _H	δ _C	δ _H	δ _C	δ _H
1 _{ax}	45.2	1.22 dd (12.4, 12.9)	45.1	1.21 dd (12.3, 12.8)	45.7	1.28 dd (12.2, 12.9)	45.0	1.09 m	43.4	1.55 dd (12.7, 10.9)
1 _{eq}		2.14 dd (12.9, 4.5)		2.13 dd (12.8, 4.5)		2.29 dd (12.9, 4.7)		2.00 dd (12.6, 4.7)		2.21 dd (12.7, 4.8)
2	69.7	3.99 m	69.7	3.99 m	69.9	4.00 m	70.1	3.89 m	70.2	4.00 m
3	84.2	3.78 ddd (11.4, 8.9, 5.2)	84.0	3.78 ddd (11.9, 9.1, 5.1)	84.5	3.79 ddd (11.5, 8.9, 5.2)	83.9	3.82 ddd (10.6, 8.9, 4.9)	83.4	3.83 ddd (11.0, 8.9, 4.9)
4 _{ax}	37.4	2.51 dd (14.0, 11.4)	37.4	2.49 dd (14.0, 11.9)	37.5	2.51 dd (13.9, 11.5)	33.8	1.44 ddd (13.2, 11.9, 10.6)	33.6	1.49 ddd (13.2, 12.8, 11.0)
4 _{eq}		2.71 dd (14.0, 5.2)		2.70 dd (14.0, 5.1)		2.69 dd (13.9, 5.3)		1.84 ddd (13.2, 4.9, 2.8)		1.91 ddd (13.2, 5.3, 3.0)
5	139.8	–	139.8	–	140.0	–	44.3	0.93 m	42.4	1.15 tdd (12.8, 13.0, 3.0, 3.3)
6 _{ax}	121.6	5.25 dd (5.2, 2.3)	121.6	5.25 dd (5.1, 2.4)	122.0	5.28 dd (5.7, 2.7)	27.7	1.03 m	27.1	1.23 dq (13.0, 3.7)
6 _{eq}								1.12 m		1.16 m
7 _{ax}	31.6	1.43 m	31.6	1.42 m	32.0	1.43 m	31.5	0.72 dq (12.7, 4.7)	32.4	0.87 m
7 _{eq}		1.84 m		1.83 m		1.83 ddd (12.1, 4.8, 2.7)		1.50 m		1.73 m
8	30.3	1.78 m	30.3	1.78 m	30.3	1.51 dq (4.8, 10.8, 10.7, 10.7)	33.6	1.70 dq (12.7, 4.3)	36.1	2.36 tdd (10.7, 10.7, 5.7, 2.1)
9	52.0	1.36 m	52.0	1.34 m	49.9	1.10 ddd (10.8, 10.7, 4.7)	55.3	0.96 m	170.4	–
10	38.3	–	38.3	–	38.0	–	38.0	–	40.5	–
11 _{ax}	37.4	2.52 dd (14.8, 12.7)	37.4	2.51 dd (14.6, 12.9)	31.5	1.67 m	37.2	2.38 dd (14.3, 13.6)	120.1	5.93 d (2.1)
11 _{eq}		2.37 dd (14.8, 5.8)		2.35 dd (14.6, 5.8)		1.93 ddd (13.1, 4.7, 4.7)		2.32 dd (14.3, 5.2)		
12	212.4	–	212.4	–	78.8	3.52 dd (11.1, 4.7)	212.5	–	204.2	–
13	54.9	–	54.9	–	46.2	–	55.3	–	51.3	–
14	55.7	1.40 m	55.7	1.37 m	55.2	1.07 m	55.7	1.33 m	52.6	1.69 m
15 _{ax}	31.5	1.58 m	31.5	1.57 m	31.9	1.56 m	31.4	1.55 m	31.8	1.62 m
15 _{eq}		2.07 ddd (12.1, 6.8, 5.3)		2.06 ddd (12.1, 7.2, 5.9)		2.05 ddd (11.7, 6.7, 5.3)		2.07 ddd (11.6, 6.7, 5.7)		2.16 ddd (11.4, 7.1, 4.8)
16	79.7	4.45 m	79.6	4.44 m	81.1	4.60 m	79.6	4.45 m	80.2	4.50 m
17	53.9	2.77 dd (8.9, 6.6)	53.9	2.76 dd (8.7, 6.8)	62.7	2.15 m	54.2	2.73 dd (8.6, 6.7)	54.5	2.61 dd (8.8, 7.1)
18	15.8	1.06 s	15.8	1.05 s	11.0	1.06 s	16.0	1.04 s	15.2	0.97 s
19	19.8	0.95 s	19.8	0.94 s	20.4	0.95 s	12.8	0.70 s	19.3	0.86 s
20	42.6	1.89 dq (6.9, 6.6)	42.6	1.88 dq (6.9, 6.8)	43.0	2.16 dq (6.5, 6.5)	42.6	1.89 dq (6.7, 6.9)	42.9	1.98 dq (7.1, 6.9)
21	13.8	1.32 d (6.9)	13.8	1.31 d (6.9)	14.3	1.41 d (6.5)	13.9	1.32 d (6.9)	13.7	1.38 d (6.9)
22	109.3	–	109.3	–	109.5	–	109.3	–	109.4	–
23	31.7	1.60 m	31.7	1.60 m	31.7	1.71 m	31.7	1.60 m	31.7	1.70 (2H) m
		1.65 m		1.66 m		1.68 m		1.66 m		
24	29.1	1.54 (2H) m	29.1	1.54 (2H) m	29.3	1.56 (2H) m	29.2	1.53 (2H) m	29.2	1.54 (2H) m
25	30.5	1.54 m	30.5	1.54 m	30.6	1.56 m	30.5	1.54 m	30.5	1.55 m
26 _{ax}	66.9	3.45 dd (10.5, 11.0)	66.9	3.45 dd (10.9, 10.7)	66.8	3.52 dd (10.4, 10.4)	66.9	3.46 dd (11.1, 9.7)	66.9	3.46 dd (11.4, 9.8)
26 _{eq}		3.56 dd (11.0, 3.9)		3.56 dd (10.7, 3.4)		3.58 dd (10.4, 3.8)		3.57 dd (11.1, 3.7)		3.57 dd (11.4, 3.7)
27	17.3	0.67 d (5.9)	17.2	0.66 d (6.0)	17.3	0.68 d (5.6)	17.3	0.66 d (6.0)	17.3	0.67 d (5.9)

^a Assignments were confirmed by DQF-COSY, 2D-TOCSY, HSQC, HSQC-TOCSY and HMBC experiments.

Table 2
¹³C and ¹H NMR data (J in Hz) of the sugar portions of compounds **1–5** (pyridine-d₅, 600 MHz).^a

Magueyoside A (1)			Magueyoside B (2)			Magueyoside C (3)			Magueyoside D (4)			Magueyoside E (5)		
	β-D-Gal			β-D-Gal			β-D-Gal			β-D-Gal			β-D-Gal	
1	103.2	4.89 d (7.8)	103.2	4.89 d (7.8)		103.3	4.89 d (7.8)		103.2	4.88 d (7.8)		103.2	4.89 d (7.8)	
2	72.6	4.47 dd (7.8, 9.6)	72.6	4.50 dd (7.8, 9.5)		72.6	4.50 dd (7.8, 9.5)		72.5	4.47 dd (7.8, 9.3)		72.5	4.48 dd (7.8, 9.4)	
3	75.3	4.11 dd (9.6, 3.0)	75.4	4.10 dd (9.5, 3.2)		75.5	4.11 dd (9.5, 3.9)		75.4	4.11 dd (9.3, 3.3)		75.4	4.12 dd (9.4, 4.0)	
4	79.1	4.56 dd (3.0, 1.5)	79.2	4.57 dd (3.2, 1.2)		79.2	4.57 dd (3.9, 1.8)		79.2	4.57 dd (3.3, 1.2)		79.2	4.57 dd (4.0, 1.4)	
5	75.6	3.99 ddd (8.9, 6.0, 1.5)	75.6	3.99 ddd (7.6, 6.3, 1.2)		75.6	3.99 ddd (8.5, 5.7, 1.8)		75.7	4.02 ddd (8.5, 6.0, 1.2)		75.7	4.02 ddd (8.5, 6.1, 1.4)	
6	60.5	4.15 m	60.5	4.15 m		60.5	4.14 m		60.6	4.17 m		60.6	4.19 m	
		4.55 m		4.57 m			4.57 m			4.57 m			4.59 m	
		β-D-Glc		β-D-Glc			β-D-Glc			β-D-Glc			β-D-Glc	
1	104.4	5.19 d (7.9)	104.6	5.18 d (7.9)		104.6	5.20 d (7.9)		104.4	5.19 d (7.9)		104.5	5.19 d (7.9)	
2	80.5	4.31 dd (7.9, 8.8)	81.1	4.33 dd (7.9, 8.8)		81.2	4.33 dd (7.9, 8.8)		80.6	4.32 dd (7.9, 8.9)		80.6	4.33 dd (7.9, 8.7)	
3	86.9	4.09 dd (8.8, 8.6)	86.9	4.12 dd (8.8, 8.8)		86.9	4.12 dd (8.8, 8.7)		86.9	4.09 dd (8.9, 8.8)		87.0	4.10 dd (8.7, 8.7)	
4	70.3	3.78 dd (8.6, 9.3)	70.3	3.79 dd (8.8, 9.3)		70.4	3.80 dd (8.7, 9.2)		70.3	3.77 dd (8.8, 9.5)		70.3	3.79 dd (8.7, 9.5)	
5	77.5	3.82 ddd (9.3, 7.4, 2.2)	77.5	3.82 ddd (9.3, 7.7, 2.5)		77.6	3.83 ddd (9.2, 7.3, 2.2)		77.5	3.82 ddd (9.5, 7.3, 2.7)		77.6	3.82 ddd (9.5, 7.5, 2.6)	
6	62.8	4.04 dd (10.9, 7.4)	62.8	4.03 dd (11.0, 7.7)		62.9	4.04 dd (10.3, 7.3)		62.8	4.03 dd (10.2, 7.3)		62.9	4.04 dd (10.5, 7.5)	
		4.47 dd (10.9, 2.2)		4.48 dd (11.0, 2.5)			4.48 dd (10.3, 2.2)			4.47 dd (10.2, 2.7)			4.47 dd (10.5, 2.6)	
		β-D-Glc'		β-D-Glc'			β-D-Glc'			β-D-Glc'			β-D-Glc'	
1	103.9	5.59 d (7.4)	104.7	5.56 d (7.9)		104.8	5.55 d (7.9)		103.9	5.60 d (7.5)		103.9	5.61 d (7.6)	
2	75.0	4.04 dd (7.4, 9.2)	76.0	4.02 dd (7.9, 9.5)		76.0	4.03 dd (7.9, 9.3)		75.0	4.04 dd (7.5, 9.9)		75.0	4.04 dd (7.6, 9.0)	
3	87.0	4.07 dd (9.2, 8.9)	78.0	4.12 dd (9.5, 9.3)		78.1	4.12 dd (9.3, 8.2)		87.0	4.08 dd (9.9, 9.0)		87.0	4.08 dd (9.0, 9.0)	
4	69.3	3.93 dd (8.9, 9.3)	71.3	4.07 dd (9.3, 8.7)		71.3	4.07 dd (8.2, 9.3)		69.4	3.92 dd (9.0, 8.8)		69.4	3.93 dd (9.0, 9.1)	
5	77.9	3.85 ddd (9.3, 6.0, 2.4)	78.4	3.89 ddd (8.7, 5.5, 2.3)		78.4	3.88 ddd (9.3, 5.5, 2.2)		77.9	3.85 ddd (8.8, 5.7, 1.9)		77.9	3.85 ddd (9.1, 5.0, 2.5)	
6	62.3	4.29 dd (11.7, 5.0)	62.6	4.38 dd (12.0, 5.5)		62.7	4.37 dd (12.5, 5.5)		62.3	4.30 dd (12.0, 5.7)		62.3	4.30 dd (11.9, 5.0)	
		4.46 dd (11.7, 3.1)		4.54 dd (12.0, 2.3)			4.53 dd (12.5, 2.2)			4.47 dd (12.0, 1.9)			4.47 dd (11.9, 2.5)	
		β-D-Xyl		β-D-Xyl			β-D-Xyl			β-D-Xyl			β-D-Xyl	
1	104.8	5.15 d (7.8)	104.9	5.22 d (7.8)		104.9	5.23 d (7.8)		104.8	5.15 d (7.8)		104.8	5.16 d (7.7)	
2	75.1	3.93 dd (7.8, 8.5)	75.1	3.93 dd (7.8, 8.4)		75.1	3.93 dd (7.8, 8.4)		75.1	3.93 dd (7.8, 8.6)		75.1	3.93 dd (7.7, 8.3)	
3	78.4	4.04 dd (8.5, 8.9)	78.6	4.06 dd (8.4, 8.9)		78.7	4.06 dd (8.4, 8.8)		78.4	4.04 dd (8.6, 8.9)		78.4	4.04 dd (8.3, 9.0)	
4	70.7	4.08 m	70.7	4.10 m		70.7	4.09 m		70.7	4.08 m		70.7	4.07 m	
5 _{ax}	67.2	3.62 dd (11.2, 10.4)	67.3	3.64 dd (11.2, 10.2)		67.3	3.64 dd (11.2, 10.3)		67.2	3.61 dd (11.4, 9.9)		67.2	3.62 t (11.2)	
5 _{eq}		4.18 dd (11.2, 4.9)		4.19 dd (11.2, 4.9)			4.20 dd (11.2, 4.9)			4.18 dd (11.4, 4.9)			4.18 dd (11.2, 4.9)	
		β-D-Xyl'								β-D-Xyl'			β-D-Xyl'	
1	106.1	5.06 d (7.4)							106.1	5.06 d (7.4)		106.1	5.06 d (7.4)	
2	75.3	3.91 dd (7.4, 8.6)							75.4	3.91 dd (7.4, 8.5)		75.4	3.91 dd (7.4, 8.1)	
3	77.7	4.01 dd (8.6, 8.6)							77.7	4.01 dd (8.5, 8.6)		77.7	4.01 dd (8.1, 8.6)	
4	70.7	4.08 m							70.7	4.08 m		70.7	4.08 m	
5 _{ax}	67.0	3.46 dd (11.1, 10.6)							67.0	3.46 dd (11.6, 9.9)		67.1	3.46 t (11.4)	
5 _{eq}		4.16 dd (11.1, 5.3)								4.16 dd (11.6, 5.2)			4.16 dd (11.4, 5.1)	

^a Assignments were confirmed by DQF-COSY, 1D-TOCSY, HSQC, HSQC-TOCSY and HMBC experiments.

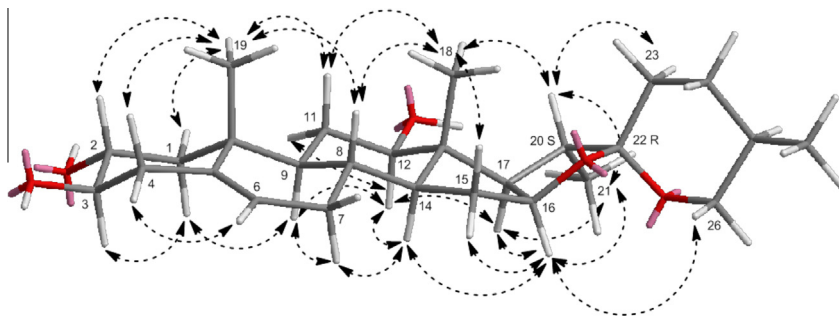


Fig. 4. Main correlations observed in 2D-ROESY spectrum for aglycone moiety of **3**.

The fractions bioassay (Fig. 2) showed a roots growth inhibition as general behavior, being *L. sativa* the most affected species. Based on the available quantities of the saponins, lettuce was chosen as a model to know their activities, testing at 333; 100; 33; 10; 3.3 and 1 μ M. Magueyoside C (**3**) and compounds **10** and **11** could not be assayed.

The results of the bioassay are shown in Fig. 5, where data are presented as percentage from the control. Positive values indicate stimulation and negative values represent an inhibition of the studied parameters. Due to the fact that effects on germination and shoot development were not significant, the discussion was performed on the base of roots growth effects.

Inhibitory effects at concentrations higher than 100 μ M and stimulatory effects at concentration lower than 33 μ M of tested compounds were observed. Compounds **1**, **2** and **4–7** presented better inhibition profiling than shown by the commercial herbicide LOGRAN[®]. YS-IX (**6**) showed the lowest value of IC_{50} 66.7 μ M (Table 3). In addition, the growth inhibition is more prominent in **1**, **2** and **4–6**, showing an average IC_{50} of 100 μ M, which could be possible correlate with the presence of the carbonyl group at C-12 of their aglycones.

On the other hand, it is not completely possible to find a correlation between 12-keto-saponins bioactivity and units number in sugar moiety, nonetheless the comparison of the profiling of **7** and **8** allowed to observe a better inhibition profile (IC_{50} 160.2 μ M) for this with five sugar units, Agabrittonoside A (**7**), than that with four sugar units, Karatavioside A (**8**) (IC_{50} 700.1 μ M).

Likewise, stimulatory effects at low concentrations were observed. Saponins **1** and **9** showed the best profiles with maximum of 16% and 19% ($P < 0.01$) of stimulatory response at 10 μ M.

Biphasic dose–response relationships, which are characterized by a stimulatory response in the measured parameter at low doses of active compound and inhibition at higher doses, have been recognized in plants, whether effects of synthetic herbicides or

Table 3

Phytotoxicity of compounds **1**, **2** and **4–9** on roots of *Lactuca sativa* L.

Compounds	IC_{50} (μ M)	r^2
1	88.4	0.9689
2	104.3	0.9714
4	131.2	0.9706
5	101.6	0.9729
6	66.7	0.9802
7	160.2	0.9964
8	700.1 [*]	0.9806
9	375.9 [*]	0.9510
LOGRAN [®]	523.7 [*]	0.9863

^{*} The data were not adjusted to the dose–response curve.

natural phytotoxins are concerned (Duke et al., 2006). This dose–response phenomenon is known as hormesis, which has been described for oleanane saponins, in special for those isolated from mungbeans (Waller et al., 1996).

In conclusion, we can state that *A. offoyana* is an interesting source of active compounds. The 12-ketosaponins presented the highest levels of roots growth inhibition better than shown by the commercial herbicide Logran[®]. On the other hand, low concentrations of saponins enhance the root growth.

3. Experimental

3.1. General experimental procedure

Optical rotations were carried out using a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter (589 nm, 20 °C). 1D and 2D NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian INOVA-600 spectrometer equipped with 5 mm 1H { ^{15}N – ^{31}P } PFG high-field inverse detection z-gradient probe. 1H (599.78 MHz) and ^{13}C (150.83 MHz) NMR spectra were recorded in pyridine- d_5 at 25 °C. Chemical shift are given on the δ scale and were referenced to residual pyridine, δ_H 8.70, 7.55, 7.18 and δ_C 149.84, 135.50, 123.48. Varian pulse sequence using gradient were applied and all 2D spectra, except for HMBC, were recorded in the phase-sensitive mode. HR-FAB-MS data were detected on a Waters AUTOSPEC mass spectrometer. HPLC in isocratic mode was performed by a Merck Hitachi apparatus equipped with LaChrom (L-2490) refractive index detector and analytical Phenomenex Gemini C18 column (4.6 \times 250 mm, i.d.).

3.2. Plant material

Flowers of *A. offoyana* were collected on January 2008 by botanist Dr. Alfredo Noa in Palenque, Remedios city, north of Villa Clara province, Cuba. A voucher specimen was deposited in the Herbarium Dr. Alberto Alonso Triana of the Universidad Central ‘Marta Abreu’ de Las Villas, Cuba (number HPVC 3017).

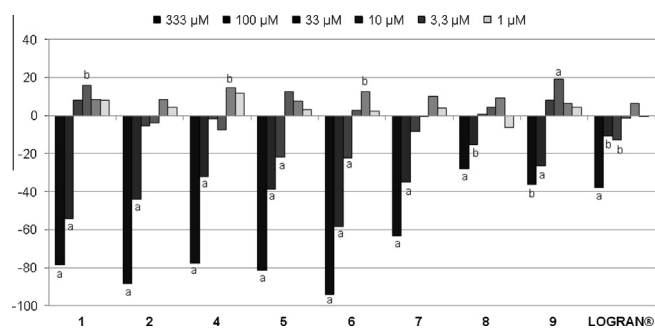


Fig. 5. Effects of compounds **1**, **2** and **4–9** on roots growth of *Lactuca sativa* L. Values are expressed as percentage from the control and are not significantly different with $P > 0.05$ for the Welch's test. ^aValues significantly different with $P < 0.01$. ^bValues significantly different with $0.01 < P < 0.05$.

3.3. Extraction and isolation

Dried and powdered flowers (0.5 kg) were extracted three times with ethanol–water (7:3) during 48 h by maceration at room temperature. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the syrupy extract (11.4%) was suspended in distilled water, defatted with *n*-hexane, and then extracted with water-saturated *n*-BuOH. After removing the solvent, 10 g of *n*-BuOH extract (30.8%, of ethanolic extract) was purified by VLC over LiChrospher RP-18 and eluted with a MeOH–H₂O (4:6, 5:5, 6:4, 7:3, 8:2, 10:0, each 250 ml), to give five fractions (Fr A: 2.13 g, Fr B: 0.87 g, Fr C: 0.29 g, Fr D: 0.69 g, and Fr E: 6.0 g).

Fr D (0.69 g) was subjected to MPLC (1 ml/min) on a Büchi 861 apparatus onto, 40–63 µm LiChrospher RP-18 column, using Acetone–H₂O (1:1) as mobile phase. Six milliliter fractions were collected and checked by TLC on RP-18 F_{254s}, developed with MeOH–H₂O (8:2) and sprayed with Oleum reagent and heated at 150 °C. Fractions showing similar profiling were combined to give 6 fractions, from Fr D-3 to Fr D-5, each comprising two to four saponins.

Fractionation of Fr D-3 by HPLC on analytical C18 column and MeOH–H₂O (7:3) as mobile phase yielded two further fractions, which were purified by HPLC using ACN–H₂O (3.5:6.5) and the same column to afford compounds **3** (2.7 mg) and **5** (3.3 mg).

In the same conditions described above Fr D-4 was fractionated by HPLC to obtain 3 additional fractions. The first one gave compound **1** (9.4 mg) after further purification by means of HPLC analytical C18 column and ACN–H₂O (3.5:6.5) as mobile phase. Using the same HPLC column but MeOH–H₂O (7:3) as mobile phase allowed obtain compound **6** (3.9 mg) from the third fraction and a preparative TLC silica gel EtOAc–HOAc–H₂O (7:2:2), for the second one gave compounds **2** (4.1 mg) and **4** (3.5 mg).

From Fr D-5, the compounds **9** (4.5 mg), **10** (1.2 mg) and **11** (1.4 mg) were purified by HPLC, analytical C18 column and MeOH–H₂O (8:2) as mobile phase.

Fr E (6.0 g) was chromatographed by CC silica gel CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (30:10:1 to 7:4:1) and purified by HPLC on analytical C18 column (1 ml/min) with MeOH–H₂O (7:3) as mobile phase to afford compounds **7** (10.5 mg) and **8** (8 mg).

3.4. Compound **1**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –43.5 (MeOH, *c* 0.1)

HRFABMS, *m/z* 1217.5201 [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₅H₈₆O₂₈Na, 1217.5203. ¹H and ¹³C NMR reported in Tables 1 and 2.

3.5. Compound **2**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –33.5 (MeOH, *c* 0.1)

HRFABMS, *m/z* 1085.4830 [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₀H₇₈O₂₄Na, 1085.4781. ¹H and ¹³C NMR reported in Tables 1 and 2.

3.6. Compound **3**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –79.2 (MeOH, *c* 0.1)

HRFABMS, *m/z* 1087.4919 [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₀H₈₀O₂₄Na, 1087.4937. ¹H and ¹³C NMR reported in Tables 1 and 2.

3.7. Compound **4**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –18.2 (MeOH, *c* 0.1)

HRFABMS, *m/z* 1219.5406 [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₅H₈₈O₂₈Na, 1219.5360. ¹H and ¹³C NMR reported in Tables 1 and 2.

3.8. Compound **5**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –44.7 (MeOH, *c* 0.1)

HRFABMS, *m/z* 1217.5211 [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₅H₈₆O₂₈Na, 1217.5203. ¹H and ¹³C NMR reported in Tables 1 and 2.

3.9. Compound **7**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –50.5 (MeOH, *c* 0.1)

HRFABMS, *m/z* 1203.5411 [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₅H₈₈O₂₇Na, 1203.5411.

3.10. Acid Hydrolysis of saponins

Compounds **1–5** and **7** (each 2 mg) were treated with 1 N HCl (1 ml) at 80 °C for 3 h. After cooling, the solvent was eliminated with a stream of N₂, dry residue was suspended in water, and aglycones were extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 2 ml). The aqueous layer, containing sugars, was neutralized with Amberlite IRA-400 (OH[–] form). For each samples, aqueous solution were dried under N₂ and stored for the subsequent analysis.

3.11. Determination of absolute configurations of sugars

To determine the absolute configuration of monosaccharide constituents of isolated compounds **1–5** and **7**, the method reported by (Tanaka et al., 2007) was used with slight modifications. Sugars of each sample were dissolved in pyridine (0.5 mL) containing L-cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride (2 mg) and heated at 60 °C for 1 h; *o*-tolyl isothiocyanate (2 µl) was then added and the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 1 h. Each reaction mixture was directly analyzed by reversed-phase HPLC using a model 616 pump, a 996 photodiode array detector and a 717-plus autosampler (Waters, Milford, MA). An Eurospher-100 C₁₈, 250 mm × 4 mm i.d., 5 µm (Knauer, Berlin, Germany) HPLC column was used; mobile phase: MeCN–H₂O (25:75, v/v) containing 50 mM H₃PO₄; detection: UV (250 nm); flow rate: 0.8 ml/min; column temperature: 35 °C. The HPLC column was washed with MeOH after each injection.

The derivatives of monosaccharides of D-xylose, D-glucose and D-galactose, in the analyzed saponins were identified by comparison of their retention times with those of authentic samples (Sigma–Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany) treated in the same way as described above (*Rt*: D-xylose 17.69 min, L-xylose 16.27 min, D-glucose 14.57 min, L-glucose 13.43 min, D-galactose 12.63 min, L-galactose 13.13 min).

3.12. Coleoptiles bioassay

Wheat seeds (*T. aestivum* L. cv. Duro) were sown in 15 cm diameter Petri dishes moistened with water and grown in the dark at 22 ± 1 °C for 3 days (Hancock et al., 1964). The roots and caryopsis were removed from the shoots. Then the shoots were placed in a Van der Weij guillotine and the apical 2 mm were cut off and discarded.

The next 4 mm of the coleoptiles were removed and used for the bioassay. All manipulations were performed under a green safelight (Nitsch and Nitsch, 1956). Products of interest were previously dissolved in DMSO and diluted to the final bioassay concentration with a maximum of 0.5% DMSO. Parallel controls were also run.

Crude extracts and fractions to be assayed for biological activity were added to test tubes. The assays were carried out in duplicate. Phosphate–citrate buffer (2 ml) containing 2% sucrose (Nitsch and Nitsch, 1956) at pH 5.6 was added to each test tube. Five coleoptiles were placed in each test tube (three tubes per dilution) and the tubes were rotated at 6 rpm in a roller tube apparatus for 24 h at 22 °C in the dark. The coleoptiles were measured by digitalization of their images. Data were statistically analyzed using Welch's test (Martín Andrés and Luna del Castillo, 1990). Data are presented as percentage differences from control, where zero represents the control, positive values represent stimulation of the studied parameter, and negative values represent inhibition.

3.13. Phytotoxicity bioassay

Selection of target plants was based on an optimization process developed by us in our search for a standard phytotoxicity bioassay (Macías et al., 2000). Several Standard Target Species (STS) were proposed, including monocot *A. cepa* L. (onion) and dicots *L. esculentum* Will. (tomato), *L. sativum* L. (cress) and *L. sativa* L. (lettuce), which were assayed for this study.

Bioassays were conducted using Petri dishes (50 mm diameter), with one sheet of Whatman No.1 filter paper as support. Germination and growth were conducted in aqueous solutions at controlled pH using 10^{-2} M 2-[N-morpholino]ethanesulfonic acid (MES) and 1 M NaOH (pH 5.6). Fractions and compounds to be assayed were dissolved in DMSO and these solutions were diluted with buffer (with a maximum of 0.5% DMSO), so that test concentrations for fractions (800, 400 and 200 ppm) and each compound (333, 100, 33, 10, 3.3, 1 μ M) were reached. This procedure facilitated the solubility of the assayed compounds. 20 seeds were used to each Petri dish and four replicates were made (80 seeds in total). Treatment, control or internal reference solution (1 ml) was added to each Petri dish.

After adding seeds and aqueous solutions, Petri dishes were sealed with Parafilm to ensure closed-system models. Seeds were further incubated at 25 °C in a Memmert ICE 700 controlled environment growth chamber in the dark. Bioassays took 4 days for cress, 5 days for lettuce and tomato, and 7 days for onion. After growth, plants were frozen at –10 °C for 24 h to avoid subsequent growth during the measurement process.

The commercial herbicide Logran®, a combination of *N*-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-*N'*-ethyl-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine (Terbutryn, 59.4%) and 2-(2-chloroethoxy)-*N*-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]benzene-sulfonamide (Triasulfuron, 0.6%), was used as an internal reference according to the comparison study reported previously (Macías et al., 2000). This was tested in the same way as described above for the samples.

Control samples (buffered aqueous solutions with DMSO and without any test compound) were used for all of the plant species assayed.

Evaluated parameters (germination rate, root length and shoot length) were recorded using a Fitomed® system (Castellano et al., 2001), which allowed automatic data acquisition and statistical analysis using its associated software. Data were analyzed statistically using Welch's test, with significance fixed at 0.01 and 0.05.

Results are presented as percentage differences from the control. Zero represents control, positive values represent stimulation, and negative values represent inhibition. IC₅₀ values to inhibition effects were obtained after adjusting phytotoxicity data to concentration (logarithmic scale), to a sigmoidal dose–response curve, defined by equation:

$$Y = Y_{\min} + \frac{Y_{\max} - Y_{\min}}{1 + 10^{\log \text{gECO} - x}}$$

where *X* indicates the logarithm of concentration, *Y* indicates the response (phytotoxicity) and *Y*_{max} and *Y*_{min} are the maximum and minimum values of the response, respectively. Goodness of fit is described by the determination coefficient (*r*²). The adjustment and the *r*² were obtained using GraphPad Prism 5.0® software.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article include NMR spectra (¹H and ¹³C NMR, HSQC, HMBC, ROESY and DQF-COSY) for the new compounds (**1–5**), tables with complete spectroscopy data of known compounds **6**, **9–11** which have not been reported so far, graphics of the effects of compounds **1**, **2** and **4–9** on germination and shoots growth of *Lactuca sativa* and a table with the phytotoxicity values of these compounds. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.phytochem.2013.06.020>.

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